

Today's Metal Prices
NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.
New York, July 6.—Silver, 48c; gold, \$5.72@5.77; spelter, not quoted; copper, \$20.25@20.50.

The Ogden Standard

4 P. M. CITY EDITION

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and Wednesday Fair; Not Much Change in Temperature.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1915.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah

Italians in Severe Fight With Austrians on Doberdo Plateau

DESPERATE FIGHTING IS RAGING BETWEEN RUSSIANS AND GERMANS

Triangle Between Vistula and Bug Rivers Scene of Campaign to Capture Warsaw—Petrograd Predicts Victory for Russian Arms—Capital of Poland in Center of Vast Circle of Fortifications—Germans Will Suffer Constant Drain and Victory Would Be Costly.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT AT ARRAS

British Pursue German Flyers—French Artillery Inflicts Heavy Losses on Enemy—Incessant Fighting Reported in the Argonne—Teutons Meeting Stiff Resistance Along 850-Mile Front in East—British Take German Trenches in Belgium.

Berlin, July 6, by wireless to Sayville.—Special dispatches from the western front say that in the recent battle near Arras the French suffered fearful losses, one command alone losing 3,400 men out of 4,200.

Paris, July 6, 2:35 p. m.—The French war office statement today says: "Last night showed much activity at several points along the front. In Belgium the British troops, supported by our artillery, took possession of some German trenches at a point to the southwest of Hilliken, on the east bank of the canal. There was a very spirited engagement around the railroad station of Souchez. The station, however, remained in our hands though the enemy repeatedly tried to take it. "The town of Arras was bombarded all night.

Fighting in Argonne. "In the Argonne there was incessant fighting last night with bombs and hand grenades. Our artillery successfully checked several attacks.

"On the heights of the Meuse two German attacks on our positions on the south side of Sonnevex, to the east of the trench of Calonne, were completely repulsed.

Artillery Inflicts Heavy Losses. "In the vicinity of Le Pretre forest the enemy also made two attacks. One spread little by little from the western side of the forest as far as Fey-en-Haye, while the other was directed particularly against that section of the forest of Croix-de-Carnes. Both were checked by the fire of our artillery which inflicted very heavy losses upon the enemy.

A British attack by aeroplane and cruiser against the German positions in a bay of the North sea on the morning of July 4, was repulsed by German airships, according to a statement given out in Berlin.

The German official announcement today says that two attacks at Les Eparges have been repulsed; that German aviators have been active against the French near Epinal and in the Vosges and that in Russian Poland the forces of Emperor William took a Russian position and five hundred prisoners near Suwalki.

The French war office reports a very active night along virtually the entire front. British troops have taken some German trenches in Belgium. Arras was bombarded all night long; there has been incessant fighting in the Argonne and French troops have repulsed the enemy on the heights of the Meuse as well as near the forest of Le Pretre.

An official statement issued in Berlin calls attention to Great Britain's actions in torpedoing a hospital ship and unarmed passenger ship in Turkish waters, while at the same time is protesting against the submarine warfare of Germany.

Berlin, July 6, by wireless to Sayville.—The German minister at Bern, Switzerland, on behalf of his government, has accepted the offer of a Swiss committee, chiefly of women, to take care of a number of German orphans during the summer vacation.

Italian Consuls Leave Turkey. Berlin, July 6, by wireless to Sayville.—The Overseas News agency today gave out a dispatch under a Constantinople date declaring the Italian consuls in Turkey were slowly leaving the country and that they probably would be followed by the Italian ambassador. American representatives will take care of Italian interests when the Italians leave.

An exception to this is Palestine, where Spain will protect Italian interests.

Peview of War Situation. London, July 6, 12:50 p. m.—Special correspondents in Petrograd telegraph optimistic predictions concerning the coming Russian campaign for the defense of Warsaw which forms the center of a vast circle of 100 miles of strong fortifications. Even the fall of the fortress of Ivangorod, according to these correspondents, would not mean the loss of the Polish capital.

Fighting, described as desperate in

ments would be amicably settled. The dispatch from Mr. Gerard was somewhat garbled in transmission. It gave no indication as to the time when the formal reply would be ready.

What Herr Jagow, the foreign minister, suggested in the conference with Mr. Gerard as a means of meeting the American point of view on submarine warfare, was not revealed at the state department.

To Protect Americans. It is known, however, that the aim of the German government is to insure the safety of Americans traveling on passenger ships and at the same time maintain the effectiveness of the submarine as a destroyer of ships primarily engaged in contraband traffic. The United States has claimed the right for its citizens to travel on both passenger and cargo ships, holding that Americans who are members of crews of latter type of vessels should be removed to a place of safety before destruction.

Germany, it is understood, has proposed a joint system of inspection through which it shall be established to the satisfaction of German consuls in the United States that British ships sailing from American ports are primarily engaged in passenger traffic. Details are lacking as to whether Germany will consent to the carriage of any contraband on such vessels or whether guaranty shall be given that the amount of contraband carried is of a negligible character.

As for the treatment of cargo ships, officials are not clear as to how the American point of view, as expressed in the recent American note, unless submarines before attacking, undertake to transfer the crew to a place of safety in accordance with the naval prize codes of all nations. New difficulties have arisen which complicate the situation. These are the cases of the British liner Armenian and British cargo ship Anglo-Californian, which ships by two repeated attempts to escape, justified sinking by submarines.

Comparatively little attention is being given in the discussions which have arisen to the cases of ships flying American flags as complete immunity from attack. Officials here are gratified that no cases of mistaken attack—have occurred in several weeks.

While no definite assurances are given, officials here believe that further attacks without warning will not be made against any vessels, whether of neutral or belligerent character, at least until a means of insuring the safety of Americans on the high seas is agreed upon in the present negotiations.

British Pursue German Flyers. In reply to the German wireless statement of an aerial raid on Landguard fort at Harwich, the British admiralty states that a German seaplane and an aeroplane, flying at a great height, were pursued by British airmen and forced to drop their bombs harmlessly into the sea.

Stiffer resistance to the Teutonic advance toward Warsaw is being offered by the Russians from day to day, the latest official reports intimate. Along the entire eastern battle front of approximately 850 miles, from the Baltic to Bessarabia, in fact, the Russian lines are apparently holding the Austro-German lines except at one point. Near Krasnik in southern Poland the Archduke Ferdinand's army has broken through and continued its advance towards the Polish capital.

Germans Pound French Lines. In France the Germans continue pounding trench lines but toward the north the silence which for some time has prevailed along the front held by the British remains unbroken.

The Italians report the satisfactory development of their offensive on the Carnic plateau and the success of their attacks on Austrian encampments in the vicinity of Doberdo. Severe fighting is in progress in the edge of the Doberdo plateau, according to the latest Austrian statement.

Through Manila, comes reports of serious unrest among the native population of British India.

GERMANS TRY TO CLEAR SITUATION

Ambassador Gerard Cables Informal Message Giving Berlin's View of Submarine Warfare.

Washington, July 6.—Secretary Lansing stated today that a dispatch had been received from Ambassador Gerard giving informally the views of the German government on submarine warfare, but this government has not replied.

While declining to discuss the contents of the dispatch, Mr. Lansing let it be known that the proposals contained in it were similar to those which have already been discussed in Berlin press dispatches, indicate a desire to clarify the situation before a formal answer.

Mrs. Gerard's dispatch has been transmitted to President Wilson, where the decision rests as to the character of instructions to be given the American ambassador in answering the inquiries of Berlin officials.

Diplomats Are Pleased. The effort of the German government to learn informally what proposals would be acceptable to the United States government so that when embodied in the German reply they might be acceptable as a basis for negotiation, created a distinct impression in the diplomatic circles that the dispute between the two govern-

HOLT TRIES TO COMMIT SUICIDE

Attempts to Open Artery in Left Wrist—Loses Quantity of Blood Before Discovered.

IS UNABLE TO RISE

Uses Lead Pencil to Puncture Wound in Wrist—Alarmingly Despondent.

Glen Cove, N. Y., July 6.—Frank Holt, J. P. Morgan's assailant, who has also confessed to setting the bomb that exploded in the capital at Washington last Friday night, attempted to kill himself at midnight by trying to open the artery in his left wrist with a lead pencil.

The attempt was unsuccessful. Holt, lying on his side in a cell in the Nassau county jail at Mineola, was seen by an attendant to writhe with pain. The attendant entered the cell, found blood flowing from the wrist, summoned the warden and bound up the wrist, checking the flow of blood. Notwithstanding the promptness with which Holt's attempt was discovered, he lost a considerable quantity of blood.

Spends Restless Night. Holt spent a restless night tossing about on his cot, from which he had been unable to rise during the day, and muttering to himself at intervals. His keepers had taken from him his belt, his suspenders and every other article in his possession with which they thought he could have attempted suicide. He had seemed to be so despondent during the day that a strict watch had been kept upon him.

After several hours had passed without sleep during the early night Holt called an attendant and asked for a lead pencil. He said he wanted to write to his wife. A lead pencil was brought to him and a few moments later a pad of paper.

The attendant remained in the cell a few minutes and Holt, turning on his left side, apparently started to write.

Attendant Finds Holt in Pain. "The attendant then left. Within less than five minutes he passed the door of Holt's cell again. He then noticed that Holt seemed to be in pain, entered the cell and found blood flowing from a jagged cut in his wrist.

After the flow of blood had been checked and the wound bandaged, the keeper and Warden Hulse searched for the pencil. They found it in Holt's hand. Holt had extracted the rubber eraser from the tip of the pencil and with his teeth had bit the metal which held the rubber in position until the ends met. The result was a fairly sharp weapon with a blade perhaps a quarter of an inch long.

Would Not Answer Warden. Apparently Holt had not reached the artery. He had cut a vein, however, and from this the blood was flowing. To the warden's question as to why he had attempted to kill himself, Holt refused to reply.

Dr. Guy Cleghorne, the jail physician, was not summoned because of the lateness of the hour, and the attempt had been successfully checked. Holt was somewhat cheered today by a telegram from his wife at Dallas, Texas.

It reads: "Have best counsel here. Advised to rest and wait. You must do the same. Send loving greetings hourly. Beautiful tribute to you in both evening papers. I am trying for details of our finances. I will come when you need me. Do not be afraid. Rest."

The telegram was signed "Leon."

Morgan Is Improving. The condition of Mr. Morgan, who is recovering from the two wounds in his left hip, inflicted by bullets from Holt's revolver, continued to improve. It was said Mr. Morgan felt so much better that he wanted to get up, but that this was not approved by his physicians. The physicians feel so encouraged by his condition that they have virtually decided to issue no more bulletins on his condition.

Callers from Cambridge, Mass., were expected to see Holt at Mineola today with a view to determining if he resembled closely Erich Muentzer who disappeared from Harvard in 1906 after the death of his wife from alleged poisoning.

May Resort to Forceful Feeding. Holt was considered to be in such a serious physical condition from loss of blood and refusing to eat that forceful feeding and his removal to the Nassau county hospital at Mineola were considered at a conference of county jail physicians.

He has never seen a man in worse condition," said District Attorney J. Lewis Smith. "Holt is very weak and I should not be surprised if he died. I do not know whether he is trying to starve himself or not, but I do know that he is not eating and that he has lost much blood."

Charles A. Apted, assistant superintendent of buildings at Cambridge, Mass., who knew Muentzer at Harvard nearly ten years ago, reached Mineola today to see whether Holt and Muentzer were the same man. Mr. Apted visited Holt in his cell and remained

there a few minutes but did not attempt, because of Holt's weakened condition, to question him.

Resemblance to Muentzer Striking. "There is a remarkably striking resemblance between this man and Muentzer," Mr. Apted said. "But it has been nine years since I saw Muentzer and I cannot say positively that Holt is the man. He certainly looks very much like Muentzer, however."

Charles R. Wood, an assistant district attorney of Nassau county who knew Muentzer at Harvard, visited Holt again today in an effort to establish his identity if possible. Mr. Wood said that he was still unable to say whether Holt and Muentzer were the same man.

Morgan Talks on Phone. New York, July 6.—J. P. Morgan talked over the telephone from his country home at Glen Cove with partners of his firm here today. Mr. Morgan said that he was feeling fine.

At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. it was said today because of Mr. Morgan's rapid progress toward recovery, the issuance of bulletins on his condition probably would be discontinued.

Martin W. Littleton, formerly of Dallas, Tex., went to Mineola today to assume charge of Frank Holt's defense. Mr. Littleton said he had been asked by residents of the south who believed that Holt is mentally irresponsible to look after his legal interests.

Mrs. Holt Receives Letter. Dallas, Tex., July 6.—A letter written from Frank Holt after the bomb was exploded in Washington, but before he sought Mr. Morgan, was received here today by Holt's wife. The letter referred to the bomb incident. It also advised Mrs. Holt that he was then going to go to Morgan's home to keep the Morgan family in custody until Mr. Morgan should go to Europe.

GERMANS CLAIM FRENCH REPULSE

Forces Driven Back and Guns Are Captured—Large Amount of Munitions Are Taken.

AVIATORS ATTACK

Fortified Wood in East Taken by Storm—500 Prisoners Taken.

Berlin, July 6, via London, 3:20 p. m.—The German army headquarters staff today gave out the following statement: "The western theatre: "Two French attacks at Les Eparges were repulsed last night. "The booty, taken after our success in the forest of Le Pretre, has been increased by one field gun and three machine guns. Further, a pioneer's supply station with a large amount of material fell into our hands.

"Our aviators attacked the aviation ground at Carieux, east of Epinal, and a French camp on the Breifreit to the east of Krust in the Vosges. "In the eastern theatre: "A strongly fortified wood to the east of Bialoboki and west of the road between Suwalki and Kalvary was taken by storm early this morning. We took about 500 Russian prisoners.

"In the southeastern theatre the situation with the German troops is unchanged."

CARRANZA TROOPS HEAVY LOSERS

Six Hundred Killed in All-day Attempt to Take Villa Stronghold.

Laredo, Texas, July 6.—Six hundred Carranza troops, it is reported, were killed in an all-day battle yesterday in a fruitless attempt to capture Paredon, a Villa stronghold, about 30 miles northwest of Monterrey.

Eighteen thousand men are said to have been engaged in the battle with total casualties on both sides of 2000. Carranza reinforcements renewed the attack today.

About 8000 Carranza troops under General Jacinto B. Trevino advanced yesterday morning along the railroad from Villa Garcia, a village about midway between Monterrey and Paredon. The advance followed a Sunday truce, during which both sides buried dead, who, during the two weeks' incessant fighting about Villa Garcia had fallen so thickly as to menace health. The Carranza officers estimated that Villa had nearly ten thousand men near Paredon under General Urbina and Chao, two of his best known fighters. Their purpose was to halt a Carranza advance in Torreón, about 200 miles west of Monterrey.

Infantry, cavalry and artillery on both sides began the battle about Paredon early yesterday morning. At night the Carranza charges ceased and the Carranza troops were reported to have failed to gain ground. This morning's reports said, however, that he had received reinforcements estimated at 8000 and was renewing the attack on the Villa army. All regular troops out of Monterrey have been annulled, being used for transporting Carranza ammunition and wounded. The military authorities received reports that equally large trainloads of wounded had been sent westward from the Villa battle line towards Torreón. It was estimated that the losses on both sides were about 2000 men.

DR. J. M. TANNER TESTIFIES IN ECCLES' CASE FOR MRS. GEDDES

David Eccles, in 1904, Feared the Smoot Investigation Because of the Possibility of Albert Geddes Being Brought Before the Senators, as the Boy Was Said to Resemble the Millionaire—Attorney Asks Tanner If He Believes in the Principle of Plural Marriage and the Churchman Answers, "Yes, I Do."

At the beginning of the third week of the trial of the Geddes-Eccles case, in which Albert Geddes claims heirship in the estate of the late multimillionaire, David Eccles, there was as much interest as on the day the first witness, Margaret Geddes, mother of the boy, was placed on the witness stand. Interest centered largely in the testimony given by Dr. J. M. Tanner, former president of the Agricultural college of Utah, and also former superintendent of the Mormon schools, who testified that in 1904 David Eccles advised him that Margaret Geddes would be called as a witness in the Reed Smoot investigation in Washington and he desired to know whether the woman could be required to answer incriminating questions, to which Mr. Tanner replied that he thought she could. Mr. Eccles also asked whether the mother could be made to exhibit the child before the committee, and Mr. Eccles was advised by the witness that he was of the opinion that the committee had that power. Mr. Tanner then grew inquisitive, as the question was most suggestive and he asked Mr. Eccles whether the boy looked like him, to which Mr. Eccles replied, "They say so."

Dr. Tanner also testified that he had talked with Mr. Eccles respecting a rumor that Mr. Eccles said was current about living in adulterous relationship with Mrs. Geddes, and that he had been requested to carry a message of denial from Apostle M. W. Merrill to Grant Geddes, the man said to be circulating the story. He said, however, that the message was given to him verbally by the late Apostle Merrill and that it was never given to Mr. Geddes as the matter of Mrs. Geddes' alleged adultery had been settled.

It will be recalled that Mrs. Geddes testified that Apostle Merrill officiated at her marriage to David Eccles as the lumber company's office in Ogden, in the year 1898.

H. Carl Neilson, son-in-law of Mrs. Geddes, was placed on the witness stand this morning and testified that, in a conversation with David Eccles in 1912, at the home of Mrs. Geddes in Salt Lake, Mr. Eccles told him Albert Geddes was his son and he desired him to treat the boy more kindly. He said that Mr. Eccles came to the Geddes' home and, shaking hands with the boy, said: "How are you, Albert, my boy?"

First Witness of the Day. The first witness on the stand today was Mrs. Laura Grieve, who was cross-examined by Attorney James H. Deane for the defendant. She reported some of her testimony Saturday night saying that she was interested in Mrs. Geddes and kept pretty close watch of her gentlemen callers. She declared that she had not talked to any one respecting the testimony she should give in the case prior to a conversation with Judge W. H. King, attorney for the plaintiff. The witness again stated positively that she had seen Mr. Eccles fondle Mrs. Geddes' son Albert and that Mrs. Geddes had told her that David Eccles was the boy's father.

H. Carl Neilson, son-in-law of Mrs. Geddes, testified that he married Mrs. Geddes' daughter, Winnie, at Logan in October, 1910, and that at the April conference, in 1911, he saw Mr. Eccles at the home of Mrs. Geddes in Salt Lake. A year later, the witness said, he and his wife visited the Eccles home in Ogden on an invitation extended them by Mr. Eccles. They spent about two days with the Eccles people and Mr. Eccles rode on the same train with them to Logan. Mr. Neilson said that he met a number of the Eccles family at the time and they spent the evening together.

Just prior to the visit to the Eccles home in Ogden, in January of 1912, the witness said that he met Mr. Eccles at Mrs. Geddes' home in Salt Lake. He said that Mr. Eccles knocked at the door and that Mrs. Geddes opened the door and bade him come in. As soon as Mr. Eccles saw Albert, Mr. Neilson said, he shook hands with him and asked him, "How are you, Albert, my boy?"

Mr. Neilson went on to say that, at the noon meal, Mr. Eccles presided and directed Albert to ask the blessing. Soon after the meal, the witness said, Mr. Eccles requested Albert to play the violin and that, when the boy had concluded the music, Mr. Eccles asked the witness, "What do you think of Albert's playing?" The witness said that he responded that he considered that the boy played very well.

After the music, as stated by the witness, Mr. Eccles told Mr. Neilson that he had heard that he was rather indifferent toward Albert, but that he did not want him to be so, and that if he would treat the boy kindly, as he was his son, Mr. Neilson said he told Mr. Eccles that he considered that he had always treated the boy right. The witness said that immediately after Mr. Eccles left the house, he went to the door and saw that Mrs. Geddes had four or five \$20 gold pieces in her hand. It was within the next few days that Mr. Neilson and his wife visited the Eccles family in Ogden and Mr. Eccles rode on the train to Logan with them. Mr. Neilson said that, as they were on the way to Logan, Mr. Eccles asked him how "Maggie" and Albert were. Dr. J. M. Tanner stated that he was

intimately acquainted with the late David Eccles and also the late Apostle M. W. Merrill. He said that he was president of the Agricultural college at Logan in 1897 and that he held the position four years. He stated also that he acted in the capacity of superintendent of church schools for a number of years after that time.

Dr. Tanner said that, in a conversation with David Eccles and Apostle Merrill, in about the year 1897, in the temple dining room at Logan, Apostle Merrill called Mr. Eccles' attention to the fact that he was having his biography written by the witness and asked Mr. Eccles if he had taken any steps in that direction, to which Mr. Eccles said he had not. The apostle then urged Mr. Eccles to do so, saying that he should do it for the sake of his family. The witness said that Mr. Eccles then decided to engage him to write the biography, and from that time until about 1906 he sought data for the biography from Mr. Eccles whenever they met. He would make notes of facts related by Mr. Eccles and had a stenographer to take down questions propounded to Mr. Eccles by the witness, and also the answers given by Mr. Eccles. From the stenographer's notes, Dr. Tanner said, he was to write the book. However, the witness said, the biography was not written.

Wanted No Family Register. On one occasion, the witness could not state just when, Dr. Tanner said he was talking with Mr. Eccles in the rear of a book store in Salt Lake about the biography and he asked him if he desired the family register in the book, to which Mr. Eccles replied that he did not know. He said that Mr. Eccles went on to say in substance that not much could be said about Maggie and her boy in the book, in the face of the Reed Smoot investigation, and that perhaps it would be well to not say much about the rest of the children.

He said that he met Mr. Eccles at different times, the exact dates of which he could not remember, and at one time in Salt Lake, he said, Mr. Eccles told him that Grant Geddes was circulating a story among the missionaries that his relationship with Margaret Geddes was adulterous and he wanted the rumor stopped. He told the witness that he had spoken to Apostle Merrill, whom Mrs. Geddes claimed married her and Mr. Eccles, and that he had said that if the wit-

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RUSSIA TO TAKE OFFENSIVE EARLY

Extensive Preparations Being Made—Thousands of New Troops in Readiness.

RUSHING AMMUNITION

Hundreds of Japanese Officers Drilling Russian Soldiers in Use of Heavy Artillery.

New York, July 6.—Dr. B. R. Ward of New Haven, Conn., who arrived here today on the steamship United States from Copenhagen after spending a year in Russia, said that the Russians were making extensive preparations in arms and munitions for an early offensive against the Germans in Galicia. The Volodga and Archangel railroad with newly constructed lines reaching from Volodga toward the battle line, has been turned over in its entirety by the government for the transportation of munitions of war.

Ammunition Sent to Archangel. Since Archangel was opened to navigation Dr. Ward asserted ammunition—laden ships from England and Canada have been arriving almost daily. Thousands of soldiers at Archangel are busy day and night transferring munitions to trains and all railroad equipment that can be handled is being operated over the road, the south-bound trains being loaded to capacity.

"I left Petrograd about the middle of June," said Dr. Ward. "The Russian reverses there was no indication of discouragement."

New Russian Troops. Thousands of new Russian troops are in readiness to be rushed to the front as soon as the danger of another shortage of ammunition is past. They are simply waiting for ammunition. Within ten miles of Petrograd over 600,000 troops are encamped, and I was reliably informed that as many more are in readiness in dozens of other places. "While Russia is not receiving much help from Japan in the form of munitions or money, I know from my own personal knowledge that hundreds of trained Japanese officers are engaged in drilling the Russian troops in the use of heavy artillery. At the hotel in Petrograd where I lived there were seventeen Japanese artillery officers, the chiefs of whom had served in the siege of Port Arthur. They made no secret of their presence, or what they were doing."